

burning facts

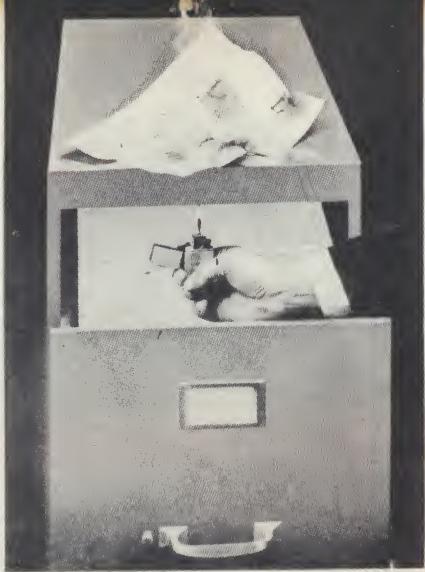
PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF BETTER RECORD PROTECTION BY SAFE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION INC., N. Y.

**INSULATED FILES...The Convenience of a File,
The Protection of a Safe!**



The Difference is in the Results!

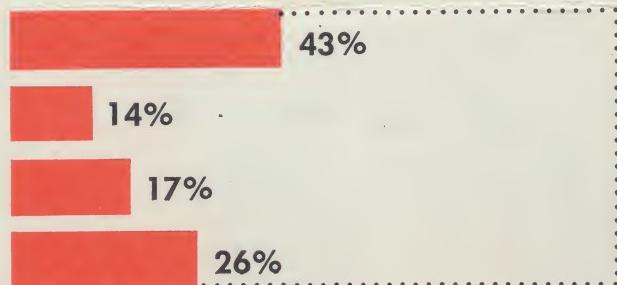
In a comparison test, an ordinary metal file and an insulated file were subjected to identical fire exposure. Heat alone reduced the contents of the ordinary metal file to ashes. The contents of the insulated file were not affected.



DON'T GAMBLE! Ordinary files transfer heat . . . records burn!

Try this simple experiment. Place a lighted match against the wall of your ordinary metal file cabinet. Touch the opposite side with your fingers. The thin metal wall has transferred the heat almost immediately. During a fire your records will be exposed to the same heat and may be destroyed in a matter of minutes.

ALARMING FIRE FACTS:



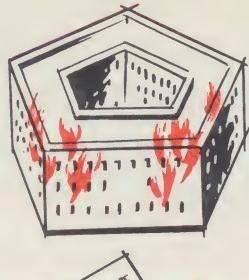
43% of the businesses struck by fire and suffering loss of records did not resume business or were out of business within six months!

14% of the businesses struck by fire suffered a reduction of 30% to 66-2/3% in their credit ratings!

17% of the firms struck by fire that previously furnished financial statements no longer did so.

Only 26% of the firms struck by fire had their credit ratings unaffected.

FALLACIES ABOUT FIRE PROTECTION:



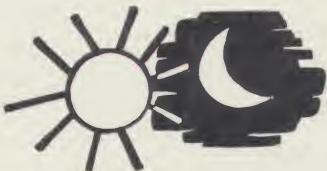
- **Fireproof buildings don't burn . . .** They don't, but their contents do. *The Pentagon* is a fireproof building, yet it had a fire inside that destroyed several tons of essential military records.



- **Insurance will fully cover fire losses . . .** Only if the claimant has the necessary documentation to substantiate his full claim. Too often, statistics show, these documents go up in flames, raising difficulties in promptly settling the claim. It is well to remember that no insurance adjuster can "buy" a pile of ashes.



- **Sprinkler systems will generally put out the fire . . .** True, but only after a certain time period when the temperature build-up is high enough to start it.



- **Many fires occur during daytime hours . . .** Statistics show, that almost 50% of office fires occur at night—in working hours. Insulated equipment assures 24-hour protection.

SMNA Labeling Program Identifies Uses of Products

The Safe Manufacturers National Association issues a series of labels based on established specifications for different classes of fire-resistive and burglary or robbery-resistive products. Members of SMNA submit their products for testing in specific classifications. If the product conforms to established specifications, it is authorized to bear the proper SMNA label. These labels specify the type and degree of protection each unit provides.

Fire-resistive SMNA classifications are based on tests conducted by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. The Underwriters' Laboratories is the most highly respected testing and grading agency in the world. A manufacturer's equipment must pass the UL tests to be eligible for an SMNA label. For this reason, equipment often shows both the Underwriters' Laboratories' label and the SMNA label.

Throughout the years, the ratings established by Underwriters' Laboratories and SMNA have developed the highest standards of value for fire-protective equipment.



You can be sure of the fire resistant qualities of your insulated files, if they bear these labels.

Testing Program for SMNA Labeled Insulated Files

The Fire Endurance Test. The Fire Endurance Test is designed to measure the degree of heat resistance of a specific product. It consists of placing in a testing furnace a sample insulated file or other insulated equipment loaded with paper records as required by the specification. The furnace temperature is then raised in accordance with the American Standard Time-Temperature Curve. The Temperatures in the furnace and in the interior of the product are measured at specified intervals. Class "C" and "D" insulated files are tested to the 1 hour-1700°F. point on the curve. At the end of the test run the heat is shut off and the sample left in the furnace to cool with the furnace doors closed.

The product is considered to have withstood the test if the temperature in the interior of the product does not at any time exceed 350° F. and if the papers inside the product do not crumble with ordinary handling and are decipherable by ordinary means.

The Explosion Hazard Test. The Explosion Hazard Test is conducted to determine whether or not a product will withstand sudden heating to high temperature without developing hydrogen-air-steam mixtures which might cause the rupture of the product. The test consists of subjecting the sample product, loaded with papers as required by the specifications, to a quick hot fire. The product is put into a pre-heated testing furnace where it is kept for 30 minutes.

It is considered to have withstood the test if there is no development of an explosive pressure sufficient to cause a crack or opening into its interior.

The Fire and Impact Test. The Fire and Impact Test is used to determine whether or not the fire-resistance of a product would be impaired if it is dropped, while hot, three stories into burning debris, similar to that caused by the collapse of a building during a fire. This test, however, is not required of products which are intended mainly for use in fire-resistive buildings where the building's structural members and flooring are of a non-combustible type, or the records stored are of a less critical nature.

DON'T BE A FIRE STATISTIC!

Protect the interests of your business fully. Half measures are not enough. Insulated files are your personal fire department. Without them your first fire may be your last!



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